ngry about trifles, is mean o rage and be furious, is bruic ntain perpetual wrath, is at e and temper of the devil:—1 rary, to prevent or suppress in , is wise and glorious fitted to the perception and whatever is beautiful in a od sense to the improvement, and the regulation of

dvertisements. HARD S. COXE,

ney & Counsellor at Law, noved into the District of Calum bened his OFFICE in Georgen happy to attend to the bus may intrust it to him; whether kind, or in relation to claims the

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PARTICULAR RELATION OF THE

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BY ANN H. JUDSON. -tf.

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WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1823.

No. 14.

The Columbian Star,

[1.]

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Communications.

THE EDITOR OF THE COLUMBIAN STAR.

is not long since one of the congrega which it has become my duty to min in holy things, asked, in private add the gospel church commence? The question was, in some degree, amnus. I recollected that the scriptures burch of God,' 'the church at Jerusa-'the churches of Macedonia,' but no use exactly such a phrase as 'gospe th.' I thought, too, of the apostle's tion that we "strive not about words oprofit;" and I was impressed with iction, that it is much more importmarches, and for all men, to obe mands of our Lord, than to settle a

smof curious inquiry. it as the inquirer, on the whole, seemsirous of information, I endeavoured to before him the facts which would be tilkely to give him a correct and clear afthe subject. He was satisfied. And, the day service to any other sincere

mer, it is at your disposal.

by the commencement of the 'gospel on, be meant the beginning of the new at d things connected with the coming le Messiah, the question is very clearly red by the evangelist Mark; for, in chapter, he styles the appearance in the Beptist, "the beginning of the

of Jesus Christ." meame to make ready a people prefor the Lord. He proclaimed the tidings of the Messiah's approach. ached repentance. Divinely comed, he baptized the penitent, teachhem to trust in the coming Redeemer. eemer came. He sanctioned what been done; and he authorized his disato continue the work. He shed new on the spiritual nature of his king-He ordained the commemoration of eath; and after his triumphant resura, he adapted the style of one of his les to that full display of his divine which it was then expedient to He gave to his ministers their final on, at the same time commanding to remain at Jerusalem till they were with power from on high. He asheaven. On the day of Pente-Holy Spirit came down, and his enere manifested in the conversion of

"And the Lord added to the such as should be saved.' the history of the disciples, the ch first occurs; for here a church is first exhibited to the world as organized, and, amidst special ions of the Divine tavour, mainloctrine and his ordinances. The he Christian dispensation had been the reformation, of which John was ared instrument. The light which in to gladden the hearts, and to teps of the pious, had been true . The darkness had been raga gradually, passing away; and arch, like the risen sun, was seen

FOR THE COLUMBIAN STAR.

apid march of the gospel, in the difh every pious breast. We are y cheered with news from disof the triumph of truth—the standgospel is unfurling in the very Sat-a's kingdom—the teachers of with success, and the showledge of God begins to arter of the earth the Lord is als power and declaring his merian now lay aside his warlike and savage disposition; he chee and worship the Christian's devotees of eastern superstition their idol gods, and embrace the

the subject with unbiassed feelings, and with Lamark have drawn from their observamissions-they too would send up their cries the plane of the equator. But a decisive

to heaven for the salvation of the world. proof of the small influence of the moon, Why is it that efforts, tending to promote appears to me to result from this circumthe best interests of man, and even the restance, that this influence, by whatever demption of the world itself, meet with such forces it may be produced, known or un-inveterate opposition? Why should not known, ought to be the greatest possible bethe servants of God preach the gospel to tween the tropics; however, in the equatothe whole world? Why should not the de- rial regions, not a trace of it can be found .votees of iniquity and superstition enjoy the In these countries, the heat, the rain, the light and liberty of the gospel of God our winds, &c. all depend on the distance of the Saviour? Surely none can reply. Who sun from the zenith of the place, without can furnish an argument that the world any regard to the situation or the phases of should not be filled with the glory of God? the moon. We may be yet more convinced None. Then let opposition cease, and let College, shall be entitled to the all Christians combine their efforts to effect flect that the most opposite weather, in dif-

> ion of the world!" We do not engage in the cause of mishas declared that this "world shall be filled with his righteousness"-that "all shall know him, from the least to the greatest." The purpose of God is known-his servants have received his command, and they are already in the field. Who can doubt of success, when the Lord himself is engaged in the conflict? The battle has long since commenced, and now promises a glorious issue to the followers of Jesus. Kings must bow to his sceptre, and the world itself submit and acknowledge him "God overall, and blessed for ever." If we look to the islands of the south sea we behold the zealous serraised, and the poor heathens wonder and from these intervals. believe. What friend to religion,-what friend to humanity can look to Asia, and not thou conquering Saviour!

Scientific.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLUMBIAN STAR. By your motto, " Religion and Science," I understand that you devote a part of the STAR to the interests of the latter. Scientific communications must be interesting to your or elicit truth. The principles of true phiof the world. The traditions, and opinions we have received from our fathers, acquire in our view such a species of sacredness, that pression, I am induced to present you the following article from the pen of a celebratsons will be found effectual in removing the evidently founded on heathen mythologyattributing to the Moon an influence on matter and mind, that no created object pos-ZETHAR.

PROM THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. ON THE INFLUENCE OF THE MOON UPON

THE SEASONS.

Translated from a paper of Olbers, in "Annales de Chimie et de Physique. Fevrier,

The moon acts upon the earth in a manner certain and demonstrable; for it enlightens our nights, it draws the earth a little from its elliptic orbit, it occasions a small the flux and reflux of the sea, and an analogous but less motion in the atmosphere.-But it has been the general opinion of mankind, from time immemorial, that, besides these demonstrable effects, the moon, according to its different phases, exercises a considerable influence upon the weather, upon the health of mankind, upon animals, upon vegetation, and on chemical operations. Experience alone can throw light upon this subject; for it is possible that the moon may have an influence upon our atmosphere, produced by the different forces of attraction which it exercises at different times,and also by its light. Long and well-conneither the lunar phases, nor the situation of celings of the civilized man, and covered between them, notwithstanding the

places are glad, and the trees clap their pre- Howard, who believed he had disco- moon; but the waters of the ocean are more of the moon and my patients, or between salvation of poor Heathens, how many of afterwards found by twenty years' observaour brethren, possessing the same privileges tion, that the barometer was the highest at tions of pleasure! O, could they examine the time of the full moons. Lalande and solemn and deliberate reflection, they too tions the most opposite results, respecting would declare themselves the friends of the effects of the moon in her passage by of the smallness of this influence, if we rethe most glorious of objects, "the conver- ferent parts, takes place at the same instant of time, and consequently, under the same lunar phase. This fact is determined, with sions, without knowing the result; for we the greatest evidence, by the accounts of are assured that "in due time we shall the weather which we receive from different reap, if we faint not." The Almighty God places during the time of an eclipse. M. places during the time of an eclipse. M. Boole, for example, has collected the remarks made during the time of the solar eclipse which happened on the 18th of November, 1816; where we perceive a strange mixture of good and bad weather, without any respect to order, spread, during this day, through a great part of Europe. Professor Brandes, having compared, with great labour, but in a very instructive manner, the variation of the weather which took place over a great part of the earth's surface in 1783, found no relation between it and the lunar phases; and if a variation in the weather appeared to coincide with these see the same cause, the same zeal, and the and of nineteen years make no discovery of same success. In the north, south, east and any sensible analogy in the variations of the west, the standard of the gospel of Jesus is weather, during the years equally distant

Some have pretended to have remarked sensible effects produced by the rising of the say, with emotions of triumph, ride on, moon, and by her culmination; but the phenomena cited by them, either do not prove this influence, or are not accurate. Several of our mariners also hold, that the full moon, when rising, dissipates the clouds; but this prejudice owes its origin to the circumstance, that the clouds commonly disappear during a tranquil evening, and consequently also at the rising of the moon, according to a very just remark of M, Brandes. The pretended observation, that a storm cannot approach from the zenith, at the time of full moon, contradicts itself; for the electric readers, so far as they tend to repress errour cloud which is at the horizon of one place, is at the zenith of another place not many losophy directly oppose many of the notions miles distant. But in asserting that the lunar influence upon the seasons is extremely weak, and that it is nearly lost among the other causes which produce a variation in the weather, we are not certain that the we part with them as with life But the spirit moon does not produce some little effect. of Christianity teaches us to "prove all things, Let us see what the theory seems to inditwenty-four hours fifty minutes, a flux and reflux, both in the ocean and in the atmoillusions of that false philosophy, which is first and last quarters. Let us suppose, for may dispose the atmosphere to receive condeclare as absolutely false, the observations

in the atmosphere.

mediate and immediate effects of the moon some influence in particular diseases. and enjoying the same blessings, feel no emo- the time of the new moons, and lowest at upon the atmosphere, in some places, mutually destroy each other; and this is perhaps the cause why the astronomer Horsley, at Oxford, could not perceive, in the English observations, any relation between the weather and the phases of the moon; while Toaldo, at Padua, believed that he could distinguish the moon's influence in the observations made during fifty years by Poleni. do, might be partly true for the climate of Italy, I must still observe, that, from the that influence being so extremely small. great number of exceptions to his rules, he was himself convinced that the lunar influence was extremely small. A series of ex- there is a relation between the lunar pleases periments, for many years, has convinced and the access of epilepsy and insanity. I me, that in our climate, where the weather dare not decide whether we are to explain numerous variations, the rules of Toaldo are entirely wrong. For example, on the pestilential fevers which raged in the years 7th of December, 1813, the full moon coin- 1636, 1692, 1693, and 1694. It could, howcided with the perigee, and two days after ever, be owing to nothing but accident, hat the moon had its greatest northern declination; so that, from the principles of Toaldo, the lunar influence ought to have been the greatest possible; but, notwithstanding all influence of the moon upon the crisis of disthis, there was not any sensible change in eases, taught by Galen, and defended so the weather. I believe, then, that I have long in the schools of medicine, is contrademonstrated, that the influence of the moon dicted by experience, at least in Europe; upon the weather is so small, that it is total- and if Balfour be right, in asserting that ly lost among the infinite number of other forces and causes which change the equili- the access of endemic fevers in India, and brium of our very moveable atmosphere.-The influence of the moon upon the weather, and upon the atmosphere, being so insensible, we are entitled very much to suspect its pretended influence, either upon men, animals, or plants. In fact, it is all of it due to illusion and prejudice. It is evident that the effects of the moon on diseases, with vants of the Redeemer in laborious but successful service—if we turn our eyes to the frozen regions of the north, there too we other countries. The periods of eighteen nearly, and never exactly, with the lunar believe it. A belief in this influence can only revolutions; and that these phenomena deceive the observer, who, otherwise fond show themselves under every phase of the moon, not only in persons of the same age, and of the same constitution, but also in the same individual. This alone is sufficient to show that the moon has no influence, and all modern physicians are agreed on this point.

I have little faith in the observation of Sanctorius; namely, that men in health gain one or two pounds in weight at the commencement of the month, and that they lose as much towards the end. In the same manner, observations made with the greatest care, have induced me to doubt very much the remark cited by the poet Lucilius, and often since repeated: namely, that lobsters, oysters, and other shell-fish, are fatter while the moon is on the increase, than when she is decreasing. A very little attention will convince us of the nullity of this assertion; especially if we can but credit the remarks made by the able physician, Robault. I have great confidence in the very careful experiments made by the celebrated agriculturists, Ladquinterie, Nardmann, Reichard, and Hartenfels; also by the great naturalists, Buffon and Reaumur; who proved distinctly, that the increase or hold fast that which is good." Under this im- cate. The moon and sun produce, twice in decrease of the moon had no influence, either upon the germination of seeds, or upon the increase of plants, or upon the rapidity following article from the pen of a celebrat-ed experimental philosopher. I hope his rea-of the moon; they are the strongest in the ty. I have also much difficulty in believing, new and full moons, and the weakest in the that the light of the moon produces a particular effect different from that of any other example, that the tides of the atmosphere light. The experiments made in Rome, in produce a change of .0364 of an inch in the 1783, by Athan, Cavallon, and repeated by height of the barometer, in the syzygies; it Bertholon de Saint-Lazare, prove nothing will produce only half that variation in the respecting lunar light augmenting evaporaquadratures. Now, though these effects tion; in the same manner I assert, that are so weak, it is not impossible but that those of Weitz, made with potash at Lauthe strong tides at the new and full moon tenberg, prove nothing respecting the lunar may dispose the atmosphere to receive considerable motion. We dare not, therefore, America and Batavia, they have such a dread of moon-light, I should attribute the which some philosophers pretend to have pretended pernicious effects said to be promade, namely, that more storms happen at duced, more to the humidity of the air, and the time of new and full moon, than at the to the coldness of the nights, than to the efquadratures. It is the same with respect fect of any influence of the moon. Bontius to the passage of the moon through the observed the tetanus to take place at Java equator, and through the periges; at these most frequently during the night, in the imes it may act as an exciting cause, al- rainy season; and he expressly remarked, oscillation in the earth's axis, it produces though no violent motion be produced by it that the two terrible diseases so frequent in the East Indies, namely, the cholera morbus The moon may also have an influence and the dysentery, most frequently took upon the variation of the weather, in an in- place during the rainy months of summer .direct manner; that is, by the motion of The celebrated Reil observes, that sailors the waters of the ocean, at least upon some have become incapable of supporting day coasts. It is true, that, in the open sea, the light from having slept exposed to the light height of the tides never exceeds three or of the moon. I have, however, never heard four feet; but upon the coasts, in bays, and from our sailors any complaint of this kind. narrow channels, the rise of the tides is M. Reil also asserts, that children sleep much more considerable. At Brest, for ex- less tranquilly when the moon is on the inample, it rises more than twenty feet, and crease. Having had no experience on this at Bristol more than fifty. Ought not the subject, I cannot speak decidedly as to the motion of these large masses of water to oc- truth of it; but, in any case, we could excasion some variations in the atmosphere, plain it without having recourse to the in-especially as they appear to have a small fluence of the moon. I should be glad to

over the regions of darkness. ted such hypotheses; they have proved, that inhabitants of the sea-coasts believe it to be the feeble light or the moon has an effect with miraculous agency, yet they would be a fact, that the changes in the weather, and upon their colours, as they have pretended the moon with respect to the sun and earth, have scarcely any influence upon the weaclouds, depend on the tides. We may here prove any particular influence of the moon's sure of success equal to their expectations; observe, that the tides of the ocean, and phases upon animal organization; and the sufficient to confirm hope and invigorate rethose of the atmosphere, do not happen at theory given by R. Mead is absolutely false. solution. vast number of trials and observations which have been made for a great number of years. It will be recollected, that immediately been attentive to this subject, with respect after the parchase of a territory, Dr. Ayres The result deduced from one series of me- same period. The air being easily moved, to sick persons, during the long time that I proceeded to Sierra Leone for the purpose The result deduced from one series of mesame period. The air being easily moved, to sick persons, during the long time that I perceived and not being hindered by any obstacle, inteorological observation, are always contraand not being hindered by any obstacle, inthe result deduced from one series of meteorological observation, are always contraand not being hindered by any obstacle, inthe result deduced from one series of meteorological observation, are always contraand not being hindered by any obstacle, inthe result deduced from one series of meteorological observation, are always contraand not being hindered by any relation between the course.

And that I never of removing the colonists to the spot selectand not being hindered by any relation between the course.

And for their establishment.

During their

hands? Who will not be revived, when vered that the barometer rose most frequentthe wilderness blossoms as the rose? Who ly in the quadratures, and that its fall was count, the atmospheric tides immediately cures. Neither have I remarked any inwill be silent, when the earth begins to most common in the syzygies. Cotte, on shout the praise of God? But, alas! while the contrary, to whom meteorology is so ridian; but high water, in the open sea, eases caused by worms, or dropsy, tumours, we are transported with joy at the extensive progress of the glorious gospel, and the order to confirm the remark of Howard, wards; and on coasts, and in bays, it hap-however, deny, contrary to so many ancient pens still later. It is possible, then, that the observations, but that the moon may have

Among all the instruments we can employ, in order to detect natural agents, otherwise imperceptible, the most sensible. as Laplace has very properly observed, are the nerves, the sensibility of which is often increased by disease. It is by means of the nerves that we can discover the feeble electricity produced by the contact of two metals; and it can only be owing to the ex-Now, though I would not deny but that the treme sensibility of the nerves, that some results deduced from observations by Toal- sick persons are able to perceive the influence of the moon in particular situations.

It may also be this circumstance, perhaps, which has discovered to physicians, that s subject to more considerable and more in this manner the remarks made by Diemerbræck and Remuzzini, respecting the so many persons affected with fever died, during the time of the lunar eclipse, which happened on the 21st of January, 1693. The there is a connexion between the tides and that the crisis of fevers happens but at the moment when the luni-solar action begins to decrease, we can only so far agree with him, that this effect only takes place near the sea-coast. In general, we must read those authors, who refer so many things to of truth, shares this belief with the sick persons; and thus it is that hope and fear excite in the imagination effects to which the moon does not in any way contribute:-Thus, also, it was in former times. People in general were afraid of eclipses of the sun and moon, and believed that these phenomena exercised certain pernicious influences over sick persons, and persons possessed of weak nerves; now, absolutely no sick person perceives the effect, and the physicians pay no attention to it.

> * Experiments made at the Royal Observatory at Paris, have proved that the light of the moon, condensed by a very powerful lens, had no effect whatever in altering chemical products, though very sensibly, and easily affected by the light of the sun. -Note by the French

Colonization Society.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY. Extracts from the sixth Annual Report of the American Society for Colonizing the free people of colour of the United States.

OFFICERS FOR 1823. The Hon. Bushrod Washington, Pre-

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Elias B. Caldwell, Esq. Secretary. John Underwood, Esq. Recording Sec. Richard Smith, Esq. Treasurer. Ralph Randolph Gurley, Agent.

Though, in reviewing the past year, the Board find no extraordinary effects of their exertions, which they might relate for the insensible to religious duty, were they to sure of success equal to their expectations;

r sidence at Fenrah Ray, several of the on the coast. A town has b people showed a spirit of insub dination on a regular pass comfortable houses con which required vigorous measures for its structed, and works thrown up for defence

co. This information was disregarded, and easily subdued. The vessel was unloaded, and preparations

opposition, and restored peace.

During the month of February, disease prevailed among the colonists, and prevented any vigorous exertions. Several of the coloured people had, of necessity, remained Freetown: from which place, after having encouragement to effort. concluded the settlement of accounts, he received on board the remaining colonists, sailed for Montserado, and anchored at the Cape on the 7th of April. He found the colony in confusion and alarm. A British prize slave vessel had, during his absence, solicited permission to take water from the Cape, and had received an affirmative answer to her request. This vessel parted her cable and was thrown on shore.

The spirit of hostility, excited by a dispute between the captain and one of the kings, added to the powerful motive presented by the presence of a French vessel, waiting for her complement of slaves, induced the natives to attack her, with purposes of plunder. Several of our people engaged in her defence. In the contest which ensued, and which they in vain endeavoured to prevent, two of the natives were unfortunately killed; and, on the succeeding day, a British soldier and one of our colonists. Through the criminal inadvertency of an English sailor, who discharged a cannon in the immediate vicinity of the store house, this building took fire ; and, with it, most of the clothing, provisions, and utensils, of the colony, were de-

Dr. Avres perceived the necessity for an immediate convention of the kings. In this convention, he gave a concise history of his proceedings since his arrival in Africa; and maintained with spirit and boldness his right places. to the purchased territory. After some op-position and delay, the whole assembly, amounting to seventeen kings and thirtyfour half-kings, assented to the settlement of the colonists; and, on the 25th of April, the American flag was hoisted on Cape Montserado.

The commencement of the rains, the unthis time both critical and distressing. Dr. Ayres resolved on visiting the United States, to acquaint the Society with the necessities of the colony, and to obtain supplies for its relief Notwithstanding their discouraging circumstances, most of the colonists, with a zeal and resolution highly honourable to their character, determined to retain possession of a territory acquired with so much daficulty and so much suffering; and therefore proceeded at once, with ardour and diligence, to prepare for a continuance at the Cape. Accompanied, however, by a few individuals, the Agent again visited Serra Leone, obtained provisions for the colony, returned to Montserado, appointed one of the most respectable colonists to act as superintendent during his absence; and, after witnessing, with high satisfaction, the peace and comparative prosperity of the settlement, took passage for this country on the 4th of June. And here the Board would mention, from among the colonists, as particularly worthy of commendation, for their good conduct, fortitude, and active co-operation with the Agent, amid his numerous perplexities and discouragements, Elijah Johnston, Joseph Blake, Lot Carey, and Richmond Sampson.

The brig Strong, Captain Otis, sailed from Baltimore, on the 19th of June, having on board Mr. and Mrs. Ashmun, and thirtyfive colonists. Mr. Ashmun was charged with the management of certain re-captured Africans, and also received authority to act as temporary Agent of the Board, These re-captured Africans were from the state of Georgia, fifteen in number, rescued by the benevolence of our government from the claims of injustice, and now sent out under rageous violation of the most obvious printhe protection, and at the expense, of the United States. The Strong arrived at Montserado on the 8th of August. Mr. Ashmun, according to his instructions, immediately assumed the agency, adopted such regulations, and proceeded to the execution of such works, as seemed likely to prove most conducive to the harmony and defence of the colony. By the return of the Strong, the Society have been furnished with ample communications from the Agent; particuwhen it is considered that it was written tracts from these papers will be found in the equator. the appendix.

the last year, has served to confirm the Boston, of the Massachusetts Society, to Beard in their previous opinions; and confident they are, that it is only requisite to This institution, established in consequence diffuse correct information concerning the of the application of a gentleman who ofcondition and prospects of the colony, to obtain for it, from all parts of the country, that immediate aid which will render it the perpetual right of Africa, and an eternal regard expressed in its constitution for the monument to our pation's praise.

There are now in Africa, about one hundred and thirty settlers, occupying a station the most cordial expressions of respect and which, according to English, as well as Ame- esteem.

suppression. When, therefore, it was an against the barberian powers. The natives nonnced that on the first of January a vessel are generally amicable; and, w re it otherwould sail for Cape Montserado, and that wise, little apprehension would be felt, since all must at that time be prepared for their a concerted attack is altogether improbable, de arture, though the intelligence excited and each king can command but a small general joy, three or four individuals neglect- force, destitute alike of conduct and coured the injunction, and remained as residents age. The harbour may with very small in the British colony; an event by no means expense be rendered excellent; the lands do on the 7th of January. It was soon as- valuable productions of the tropical climates. for the sale of the land, and threatened with had passed one year in Africa; and the

It is with pain that the Board record the gy of the Society's Agent checked the rising ed kindness: as the Board have been inwas found administering to the wants and alleviating the sufferings of others.

The Managers cannot but consider the at Fourah Bay. These persons arrived at fact, that there prevails extensively, among Montserado in the Calypso, on the sixteenth the African tribes, a strong desire for our presence was demanded at Sierra Leone, one most auspicious, and which should adimmediately embarked in this vessel for minister reproof to indifference, as well as

> The principal king of the region bordering upon our territory, expressed almost should be instructed in the American method of manufacturing cloths, and earnestly requested Dr. Ayres to bring his son to this country, and afford him here the means of was prevented only by the reluctance of the boy to leave his native shores.

The present Agent has already entered nto negotiations for trade, with several of he tribes, and also admitting several Afrian youths to a residence in the colony; and ne Board indulge the hope, that the time not remote, when their settlement, by its these barbarians, that knowledge which ivilizes and elevates the character; which softens and subdues the soul.

The disposition among the free people of colour, to emigrate to Africa, is daily increasing, nor can the Board doubt, that when the permanency of the colony is no longer uncertain, vessels will be fitted out by them, at their own expense, from most the cities of our country. In Petersburg Virginia,) and its vicinity, they have alady determined to make preparations to a voyage, and have requested the sanction of the Board to their proceedings. A similar disposition has been manifested in other

The past year has also afforded evidence. o corroborate the opinion expressed by the Board in their former reports, that many extensive proprietors of slaves will emanciate their servants, and aid in their transfer to Africa, as soon as the colony shall be preared for their reception. The managers cannot determine the extent of this liberal expected difficulty of building, and the impossibility of obtaining native labour, on active frequency of manumissions, wherever count of the recent disturbances, conspired the law has imposed no restriction-when fair view of the same. On Saturday, Feb. I immediately joined the rear guard; it to render the condition of the colonists at they consider the power of example, in 1st, the Baptist brethren and sisters (12 in hatever concerns the honourable, and gederous of human character, and especially, when they recollect the institutions of their country, and the light of the age, they are induced to expect, that, should prosperity attend the colony, thousands, now in servitude amongst us, will one day be freemen in the land of their ancestors.

The Board are well convinced that an institution, which might receive under its patronage coloured youths destined for the colony, impart to them a knowledge of agriculture and the aseful arts, and educate them in such a manner as should best tend to ensure their industry, economy, subordination, and religion, would prove of incalculable advantage to their cause. It is believed that such an institution would not only support itself, but also pay the interest of the capital expended in its establishment. The Board rejoice to learn that something of this kind is aiready contemplated by several highly respected individuals; and to his brethren. they trust that means will soon be furnished to complete the design.

The events of the last year have confirmed the Board in the belief that the slave trade, though at present extensively carried on, must soon finally and for ever cease. The enormities of this traffic have aroused the indignation of Christian nations, and they will suppress it. It is impossible that such an offence against justice, humanity, the dignity of our nature, and the voice of God, should much longer be perpetrated with impunity. The sentiments of the age forbid it. They partake too much of the kind, generous, and lofty spirit of Chriscianity, to suffer the continuance of this outcomes of right, of the deepest, truest, and most sacred emotions of the heart.

it will surely afford high gratification to the philanthropists of all nations to learn that, during the last year, the Society of Christian orals in Paris, formed under the authorit, of the government, has appointed a committee to devise such means as may contribute most effectually to hasten the abolition of the slave trade; which (in the language of this committee) is formally larly with his daily journal from the 8th of prohibited by the laws, and condemned by August to the 12th of September, which, conscience, but continued by capidity. This committee is composed of some of the prinduring the intervals of a violent fever, bears cipal characters in France. The managers high testimony to the zeal and industry of trust that they will exert such an influence its author. It contains much important in- on the public mind that the executive offiformation concerning the situation, harbour, cers will be excited to do their duty; and soil, and advantages of the colony, its pre-that the French flag will soon be rescued sent condition and necessities, and is enriched from the opproprious distinction of alone with many valuable remarks. Copious ex- protecting the slave trade on the north of

No event of the year has given the mana-All the intelligence from Africa, during gers more pleasure than the formation, at aid in the suppression of the slave trade. fered his services for a few weeks to the Board, whether we consider the place of its origin, the character of its officers, or the Colonization Society, is entitled to high consideration, and demands from the managers

rican testimony, surpasses in advantages for a colonial establishment, any other situation thanks to the several auxinary Societies,

and to all their friends, for the assistance the sun was sinking below the horizon, and repentance, and of faith in florded to their object during the last year, the evening shadows were investing nature. Christ, and beg leave to press upon them the neeessity of more vigorous and extensive ex-ertions. A vessel chartered by the Society, the way. While thus engaged, my musings having on board Dr. Ayres, and such a number of colonists as can be accommodated, will sail in a few days, from Baltimore to Liberia, the name of the purchased Ter-Liberia, the name of the purchased Ter-escaped being trampled on by my poney; ritory on the coast. At this crisis of intense escaped being trampled on by my poney; ed to ascertain. "Have put the little creature, unconscious of its danger "A few religious the little creature." are easily cleared and cultivated; the soil renders it exposed to disasters, when causes or deliverance, looked up upon me and in-The colonists arrived at Cape Montsera is rich, and yields in abundance the most which could not impair a firmer establish- nocently smiled. At first I was ready to ment may work its destruction, when the wonder from whence it had come; but its always at hand to point out a certained that King Peter had been con- Not an instance of sickness has occurred momentous question is, shall Africa be freed, swarthy face, its black hair and eyes, plaindemined by the other chiefs of the country, during the season among those colonists who enlightened, saved, or shall her hopes be ly bespoke its family and its people. My extinguished-perhaps for ever: the Board | conjectures were not incorrect; for turning the loss of his head; and that it had been fever which attacked those who went out cannot believe that they shall be denied the myself. I discovered on a grassy bank, half

and literary journals, will aid their design, stopped and brought into action my Chriswere made for building. Another interview, death of Mrs. Ashmun, whose Christian by diffusing correct information concerning tian charity, by giving these perishing outhowever, with the kings, was found indis- zeal and charity will long be remembered it; that the patriot will think of his coun- casts some salutary advice respecting both rensable. Here the previous intelligence at the colony, and admired in her native try, and give it his influence; and that all the worlds. I might have directed them to the was confirmed; but the firaness and ener- land. She fell a sacrifice to her disinterest- ministers of religion, will plead for it in the source of peace here, and to the source of name of heaven. If there are those who blessedness and glory hereafter; but I did formed; that, during every intermission of still believe the maintenance of government neither. I felt desirous of hastening to my fever, while her strength permitted, she in the colony impracticable,-to them the journey's end, be one the darkness of the Board will only say, that on this subject no night had obscured my path. Thus to avoid serious difficulty has as yet occurred; and a little personal inconvenience, how often de that in deed, so intimate is the connexion we neglect the opportunity Heaven deigns, between the interest of the settlers and to put into our hands, for great and virtuous their subordination, that rebellion would deeds! But this little adventure was of conof that month. Dr. Ayres, knowing that his language, and the arts of civilized life, as prove them alike destitute of reason and of self regard.

The Board are confident that heaven will not suffer their enterprise to fail; an enterprise looking to results as grand and as glorious as ever were effected by human exerrapturous joy, when told that his people tion; that would exterminate a trade, the thought of which is agony; cover Africa with the monuments of civilization and the light of truth; remedy an evil, in its nature most distressing, in its influence most injueducation. A compliance with this request rious, and which threatens to convulse our country; and thus render stainless the honour, and eternal the stability, of the freest and the happiest nation on earth.

Religious.

schools and ministers, saall impart to many Extract from a letter to the publisher of the Star, dated,

ONEIDA, CAST. (N. Y.) March 17, 1822.

The Lord has been operating by his Spirit among the white inhabitants in this ber, but did not break out until December. The work has been confined to this neighbourhood, and one other a mile and a half north from this place: About thirty appear to be the subjects of the work; twenty of whom have united with the Presbyterian church in this place, four have connected with us, and we expect some others will unite with us soon.

The work appears to be subsiding; yet there are still a number under serious impressions. There have been a number of deaths during the season past, that have been warnings to many, and originated their seriousness. On Lords-day, January 26, these waters were first consecrated to the ordinance of baptism, in the presence of a large concourse of people, ranged on the beautiful and commanding banks of the Oneida creek. where 1000 people might probably have a number) in this place, met at my house, and formed a conference.

Yesterday we again visited these waters where I had the privilege of immersing a young woman. A large concourse were present; some of the young converts, who had never seen the ordinance performed before, and others but once before, were seen athed in tears. This to me is a demonstration that the administration of this ordinance furnishes the best and most forcible comment on our Master's law.

Satan and his emissaries have been sufficiently vigilant to secure his Indian subjects from being affected by the reformation. They have been mostly kept back from attending our meetings. One only has appeared to be really serious, who constantly attends our meetings, and seems to hear as for his life. He has not yet found relief; but we hope and pray that he may be found a chosen vessel to bear the name of Christ

FROM THE SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCER.

The Savannah River Buhtist Association met at Black Swamp church, in Beaufort district, on the 21st of Nov. last, and continued in session until the evening of the 24th. The Rev. B. S. Scriven was elected Moderator, and Rev. Gideon Hagood, Clerk. Letters were read from twenty churches The constitution and address of the Baptist Convention of this state were read and approved. It was agreed to recommend to the churches to meet together on the first Monday in each month, to entreat our heavenly Father for a revival of religion in general, for a blessing on the labours of the ministers of the gospel already sent into the world, and that He would be graciously pleased to send more labourers into his harvest. Three members of the Euhaw church contributed \$50 each, the past year, to support a missionary for three months—thus generously making an effort towards the commencement of a work greatly needed in this association. There are 24 churches in this body, 11 preachers, and 2512 communicants; 197 were baptized the past year, 18 received by letter, 70 dismissed, 17 excommunicated, 6 restored, and 15 died. The next meeting of this Association will be held at Beaufort church, on Thursday before the 4th Lord's day in November next.

THE GYPSIES.

The following extract from a review in the Home Missionary Magazine (London) of a narrative of several communications with the Gypsies, will doubtless be read

In the commencement of his first part, he says, 'A journey to see a friend about two their amber foliage: here and there were the age, and men, which were past. My road lay partly through a hilly picturesque country, checkered with farms, hamlets, and villas, and partly through a winding evident interest, waite I discoursed in the word waith the wood. By the time I arrived at the wood, state of man through sin, the necessity of dents, taking 4 pieces of control.

were all on a sudden interrupted. I had ty and sincerity, was per decreed that our people should leave the in the Strong, has, in most cases, been mild liberal contributions of their countrymen. concealed by some spreading trees, an ensequence, inasmuch as it led to an acquaintance with this people, and to a desire for their welfare.

On my arrival at my friend's among other, the Gypsies in their encampment in the wood, became the subject of our conversa tion. I wished to have made out their true origin, and to have traced them from it through their different gradations to their present state: but as conjectures only could be given on that nead, our minds were directed to their moral state. The most melancholy part of the picture, however, was the ignorance in which the apathy of Christians had so long suffered them to lie, and the barrier which their wandering habits presented, to regular and constant instructio. I now regretted that I had not visited the

tribe which I passed in the wood, for the purpose of endeavouring something for their moral and religious improvement. If it be asked what benefit could be expected to have arisen from an accidental and

single conversation with them? I answer, none at all, unless God should have given his blessing. Should that have been the case, the greatest benefit might have been The morning of the next day presented

me with the opportunity which I had the evening before lost and regretted. The Gyp sies whom I had seen encamped in the wood, were passing by the door of my friend' house: and in that direction which I myself had to go on a visit to another friend. Providence in this case seemed to be propitious to my wishes, and to invite me to my pur-In a short time I mounted my poney, and

overtook them. They were scattered in their march like a flock of sheep, the main body with the baggage at some distance in front, some females and children in detached groups behind. I thought, here is an opportunity of instructing these wanderers; I can catechize them, and converse with them as I ride along.

was composed of a female apparently about the 11th February, and Live eighteen years of age, dressed in a tidy and neat manner, with a sweet baby at her back; her features were particularly dark and handsome, with one expressive black

I introduced myself with some observation on the manners of a Gypsy life, and then turned the conversation on religion. I found my surprise, that the Gypsy possessed a ery correct knowledge of the subject. He answers were particularly satisfactory and prehensions were entertained to pleasing; they discovered a mind and language far above her station. Indeed ner whole deportment and appearance indicated something superior.

"How," said I, "did you obtain his knowledge of religion?" "sir," she answered, "in the depth of winter the men folk only travel; the women and children belonging to the family and party always live in the town of C-. In those seasons I have gone with some of our relations, who live given in his late speech, was toris there, who are religious people, to the worship of God; in that way have I learned these things."-After giving her some suitable advice, and with it my benediction, I left her, but not without hopeful expectations that seeds of grace were sown in her heart. "I will not fail to pray for thee, thou lovely wandering Gypsy female, thou young pilgrim, that the God who has instructed hee, and whom thou worshippest, may ever be thy protector, friend and guide: mayest thou, although dark, be comely in his sight, and be found among his chosen ones in that day when he maketh up his jewels."

mother and several of her grand children. She was pleased at my noticing her, and answered my inquiries with modesty and propriety. She corroborated what her daughter had said, and in her answers dis covered not only an acquaintance with the general truths of the Gospel, but also a feciing sense of their importance. "I love to go to church, and do, Sir, now, when I can, but do not always meet with the right doctrine: my prayers I offer up night and morning under the hedge. I hope God Almighty hears my prayers." I assured her that he did, and that sincere prayer was acceptable to him any where, equally under the hedge, as in the parlour, or in the church. I left with my instructions, and rode forward to overtake the main body. Here were men D'Angouleme has been sent for and boys, children and asses, horses and carts, pack and package.

My salutation was received with civility. Trade was bad, they informed me; for they were sellers of earthen pans and pots. Inc subject of religion was easily introduced; and to my question, what the captain of the gang himself knew about these things? ne frankly confesssed his sin; -he feelingly said, "I know a great deal more than I pracyears back, brought me into contact with tise. I have heard of these things before, the Gypsies. It was late in the year; and and confess to you how sensibly I feel my the winds had nearly stripped the trees of neglect of what I know to be my duty." He made the whole of this declaration, with so feeble in declaring their hopes seen yet in verdure, the lower branches of much seeming sensibility of heart, that is be averted. The sturdy oak; while the gloomy yew, frowning with age, frequently presented itself, as if to call the traveller's attention to gave me a fine opportunity of introducing that the Duke of San Lorenzo, the Condon New Third that the Condon New Third th soon became very interesting, and the young men and boys were all attention; even the children in packs on the asses between with its an account of an action action and lead that

I now inquired whether these could read. An intere whose countenance bespot ages." I was happy of con-These little tracts were sing duty. It is impossible to these little books might have wards the civilization and no ment of these wandering onte less they had their share in the

I had contemplated hower bock for them. I had excent of giving them a Bible. Bible would you esteem it? W lemnly promise to read it?" " Sir,—we will take the greatest it shall ever be our instructor; w to it night and morning By this time, I had arrived air

of my journey's end. I therefor them to call on me at the next I was going. I then rode forward them the promised treasure. I now arrived at my friend's

my first inquiry was for a Bibie who was the secretary of a ba tion, was able to supply my with knock was heard at the day Gypsies, sir, come for a Bible going out, I found in the hall man who could read, and a your a fine boy about fourteen w Their countenances were very There seemed already to have of heavenly brightness resting ar and while I gave them a che read the sacred gift, they we fected; the boy in particular liv eager attention, fixing his ever then on the Bible. After I had their name in the title page, ther with my blessing, and what is ber the blessing of God; doubtless to has promised that his word stall a to him void, will own the gift to a derers from his fold. I canne that some fruits of British Chris lence and charity to all nations up to the glory and honour of G the despised, scattered, and peak This book of God may not only he source of light and peace, of car joy, to this people in their various and travels through this mortal may shed a beam of glory may earthly footsteps; it may open as vista to a country, where more tions, toil, and wandering sail cease; and where Gypsies, Begg Kings, washed in the blood of the la down together.

Summary of his

FOREIGN.

We vesterday received London in 13th, brought by the Mary Cather ace, from Livernool. Every ! continent of Europe breathes w ards France and Spain. Tacha nister had been ordered by the leave Paris, but his departure will for a few lays, at the interess British minister, who was still col to reconcile the two discordant por French minister, for whose salely at Bayonne-nothing is said of the la Russian, and Prussian ministers

The French Chamber of Peen all the King on the 4th of February. It present the state of the country, to be flourishing; and reposets in the measures which his mis adopt, in relation to Spain.

The answer of the Chambers the sentiments of the King of In vast majority, notwithstanding a majority opposition to it. The Paris paper a speech of M. Talleyrand aguan delivered in the Champer of Peers monstrates strongly against hostill The British Parliament conver

4th of February, and the speech of was read by the Lord Chancella King says he has declined being ty to any proceedings at Veral could be deemed an interference in nal concerns of Spain on the part of powers.

In the British House of Lords, or February, Lord Liverpool disturb The next that I overtook was the granddown the principle, on which in Ministry meant to act. He deniell right existed on the part of a fac er to interfere in the local contents tion—he blamed the present on France, and thought that, if it wet vered in, it might be of serious injuself and to all Europe. In the ad of affairs, he recommended held should keep nerself ready for ere and make all possible exertions to actual hostilicies.

The French army is organize corps, and its commanders are and troops have marched from P Pyrenees. The baggage of every thing at Paris in licates which, it is said, will not be and fore the end of March or the bes April.

Heavy bodies of troops are to German side of the khine, and are to be stationed on the Italian France.

The London ministerial pris positive in the expression of the war, and the opposition prints a them strong in their expression trary, and others doubtal, and

The London New Times of the (hi g) to Londia, to place place of safety. In the state

hey are any one, disci Roy dists in ies fare con in in Spain is of England the 11th Febr. friguse is to or Parry's discovered that party work irthe Seas for ano

out 5, 1823.

debates of the H Messrs. Broughan esi, reprobated spoke warmly on eered by the mem Mackintosh said, to the acts of the army would so res of Europe, fre The Parliament nt at the conduct o the king of Spain disfaction with the devotion they have " will steadily

my duty prescrit ctacle of a nation dependence and la who meditate to vself at her head just of caus e that of all the Greeks continue. inst the Turks. ared several valu stantinople. unts from Smyr arks were busy in

s for fear of a Aga of the Janis om Constantinopl es would not mare aving they would Greeks have sen to negotiate a and Catholic Chu

Queen of Thibet man Catholic " rival at Baltimo on from Peru, to N able to the inter principles. The ed on the 20th of

al San Martin resi ected with the til an freedom." A ve and defensive, l Colombia and Pe ess of the Spanis plated, to mee and like th consult for the

represent the d here on Sunda tructive. At B very little damag

, Alexandria New-York, newspapers, its been very exter ng, and river craft ful that it has c on of lives and pr zation.-Betwe colour left Peter th ult. for Baltim bark on board c intending to join ed at Cape Mor have long lived i n were raised the st worthy indiv lass of society. they will no uity and futur ners look at this!

achusetts, in hi

stated that u s of wool had be d States during the ming in New En n a middle state! to see a list of a New England f on one, or two, something of eve up all times and received for an Egregate is con small farm, eic ceries; beans to pay for his chi g unbroken 11 products, to acc rold age, or a stated in the Sa years it has b ne waters of B wick Bay, by c Camus which I ster, Ms. An tained, the last us, for the pur to encet, and b the object is near Fromises great a ie. le will adr 1 100 tons burde

erailies The diversity of Ber ted to 1162, viz 350 physicians at Berlin, ti 271; at breslaw ingsburg, 259 are 1043 theologi, and 193 cath 624 Physicians Jenner .- Dr. n Palladium, h very interesting der subjects fro which leads us t on or his death is nd of faith in the Louis ired whether any ad. An interesting y ad. An interesting you nance bespoke greatity, was pointed or said, "could read can he read?" He." This was the point.

"Have you are

This was the point ious tracta amcag on s happy of course to racts were silent misimpossible to say oks might have com vilization and moralin e wandering outcasts; their share in the good w emplated, however, a be . I had conceived the m a Bible. "If I give

ou esteem it? Would to se to read it?"_" Yes, we take the greatest care e our instructor; we will e, I had arrived within a 's end. I therefore reque then rode forward to pro

nised treasure. red at my friend's. Al to supply my wishes oned the circumstance, w licard at the door. come for a Bible," found in the hall the ye d read, and a younger brok bout fourteen years of bout fourteen annees were very expressionances were very expressionally to have been rightness resting upon the

gave them a charge hor red gift, they were much by in particular listenes on, fixing his eyes first on Bible. After I had inscre the title page, they departising, and what is better, God; doubtless that God that his word shall not rec will own the gift to these its of British Christian bea crity to all nations will s ry and honour of God scattered, and pecial Gypa God may not only be tac-nt and peace, of combin ople in their various just hrough this mortal life; he beam of glory on their teps; it may open a so ountry, where mortal dem nd wander ng, shall fore

mary of Neus.

where Gypsies, Beggars, d in the blood of the Lamb

FOREIGN.

CHARLESTON, March 2 day received London data oruary, and Liverpool of by the Mary Catharia, iver pool. Every thing on a Europe breathes war as a and Spain. The Spainsh of cen ordered by the Cores but his departure was puts ys, at the intercession of h ter, who was still endean he two discordant po rers I ster, for whose safety some were entertained, had arri nothing is said of the Aus

Prussian ministers. h Chamber of Peers addre the 4th of February. They state of the country, general ing; and repose sures which his majesty tion to Spain. er of the Chambers, edit its of the King of France, late speech, was carried by

y, not with standing a street it. The Paris papers cons.
M. Talleyrand against of the Champer of Peers trongly against hostilities sh Parliament convened ary, and the speech of the ne has declined being proceedings at Verona and an interference in the man of Spain on the part of in tish House of Lords, on t

ord Liverpool distinct rinciple, on which the ant to act He denied th f on the part of a foreign med the pres thought that, if it we night be of serious in ill Europe. In the e recommended n osition of Eaglan Landta herself ready for every co Il possible exercions to pri ch army is organized in

its commanders are applications ave marched from Par The baggage and has been sent at Paris indic said, will not be of Murch or th

odies of troops a e of the Rhine, itioned on the la don ministerial

ne expression of he opposition pr in their express ectaring their hi

ion New Times of ike of San Lor Paris, waen h London, to 1 fety. In the nt of an acto loyalises den & 4 pieces o. c

There has been other skarmashing ask where parties are as much ev are any where in opain. In time, diesentions dave arixen Royalists in the North, where ncies are contending for the resenting the king's government.

e in Spain is in downright anarof England was confined with the 11th February, but was con-

frigate is to be sent from the sea station to Bearing's Straits, to Parry's discovery ships. It was that party would have to remain Artic Seas for another winter, if he ande his passage good to Behring's

lebates of the House of Commons, Messrs. Brougham, Peel, and Sir J. tosi, reprobated the principle of a interference in the affairs of Spain. spoke warmly on the subject, and hered by the members of the House, Mackintosh said, if some stop were to the acts of the Holy Alliance, a an army would soon be seen lining shores of Europe, from Amsterdam to The Parliament in general seems

reply to a message sent to him by the pound!" cistaction with the patriotic and ge-"I will steadily follow the route th my duty prescribes to me; and, if myself at her head, certain of victory

ainst the Turks. They have recent- a stone. ured several valuable vessels bound instantinople.

ounts from Smyrna are to Dec. 19. Tarks were busy in adding to its fortions, for fear of an attack from the

he Aga of the Janissaries has been exfrom Constantinople, because the Jaaries would not march against the Pers, saying they would only march against

he Greeks have sent an Archbishop to to negotiate a union between the ne, to negotiate a union et and Catholic Churches.

he Queen of Thibet has been converted he Roman Catholic religion, and has sent he Pope for 80 missionaries.

FROM PERU.

arrival at Baltimore has brought inon from Peru, to November 13, which orable to the interests of freedom and ral principles. The General Congress oled on the 20th of September, when neeted with the title of " Founder of sive and defensive, has been formed be-n Colombia and Peru; and a general ess of the Spanish American States plated, to meet at the Isthmus of and like the ancient Achaian consult for the common interests.

DOMESTIC.

he Gale.—Accounts from almost every rter, represent the gale which we exenced here on Sunday last, to have been lestructive. At Baltimore, we undervery little damage was effected. But ik, Alexandria, Philadelphia, and been very extensive, to buildings, ng, and river craft. On the coast, we ful that it has occasioned much de-

n of lives and property. ark on board of a vessel bound to a mending to join the colony already st worthy individuals belonging to ass of society. By their exemplary t they will no doubt greatly add to

relook at this!! Woot.-Mr. Baylies, chusetts, in his speech on the Tastated that upwards of 1,730,000 of wool had been imported into the States during the last year. ng in New England .- A southern,

a middle state farmer, would be surto see a list of all the articles sold New England farm. Instead of reon one, or two, or three, they cultiregate is considerable. He sells, small farm, eider enough to pay for ceries; beans to pay for his leather; odacts, to accumulate for his chilrold age, or a "rainy day."

stated in the Salem Gazette, that for ears it has been contemplated to waters of Boston Bay with those bay, by cutting a canal across mas which leads to the town or er, Ms. An act of incorporation dired, the last winter, by a few is s for the purpose of carrying the enect, and by their patriotic exer he ebject is nearly completed. Tax tomises great advantage to the coast-It will admit the passage of ves-100 tons burden.

The number of students at ersicy of Berlin, the last summer, ed to 1162, viz: 227 theologians, \$11 50 physicians, 174 students in phiat terlin, the number of students at Breslaw, 539; at Halle, 865; sourg, 259; 3396 students; or and 193 cataolics; 1069 students of physicians, and 468 students in

er.-Dr. Waterhouse, says the Interesting letter on professional er subjects from his friend, Dr. Jenwhich leads us to hope that the annunnot his death is premature.

and is premature.

ames River Company fifty thousand dol-.rs, at the rate of six per cent. per amum.

MISCELLANEOUS.

British Colonies .- In 1775, Mr. Burke estimated the total value of the American im-America, including part of the West Indies, fail, from the want of ecumiary aid. at 1,200,000l. or 1,500,000l. Now, notwithstanding we have since lost so large a portion of America, our exports to the four British provinces, New Brunswick, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, and Canada, amounted in 1819, to 1,320,000/. and in 1820 to lately discovered at Paris, a manuscript 1,548,000l. To these provinces and the copy of a part of the scriptures in the Illi-West Indies, in 1819, our exports were in nois language with a dictionary and group. value 6,800,000l. and our imports from them nearly 9,000,000l. Such is the increasing value of our colonies!—English paper.

Bankruptcy in England.—"It appears

from a report made by the House of Commons in May last, that fifteen thousand, two hundred and forty nine persons had been discharged from the Insolvent Debtors Court, under the present act, whose debts amounted to 11,000,000%, and the whole pro-The Farmanest of the Continental ceeds paid into court was only 60,064l. making a dividend of about five farthings in the

reply to a message sent to find by the time king of Spain expresses his entire king of ket, England. Its shape is nearly that of the my duty prescribes to me; and, if an isosceles triangle, and it moves with the pretacle of a nation destined to defend broad one forward on four wheels. It has meetacie of a hand laws do not restrain a boom 32 feet long, and an exceeding high ependence and laws do not restrain mast. It will carry 12 persons at the rate who meditate to invade her, I will mast. It will carry 12 persons at the rate of the laws been been certain of victory of 30 miles an hour. To the axle of the most just of causes, which is at the hinder wheel is fixed a rudder. It can go most just of the free nations of the on a wind, and tack as a vessel at sea, and Greeks continue, with spirit, their the pilot at pleasure can run the wheels over



THE STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1823.

JUDSON SOCIETY.

A Society was formed in this city on Wednesday last, called the WASHINGTON eral San Martin resigned his power, and FEMALE JUDSON SOCIETY, the object of dale, Yorkshire, (Eng.) in the year 1821." which is to raise funds for the support of a This account contains several exceedingly an freedom." A treaty of alliance, female school, in Burmah, under the super- remarkable facts, connected with the anintendence of our Missionaries there. The cient natural history of Great-Britain, and Constitution of this Society we shall publish especially tending to confirm the evidence in our next.

in Bradford and Boston, Massachusetts; in sal tradition, as well as by the present state Richmond, Virginia; and in Alexandria, of the earth itself. D.C. We hope that societies will be form- The cave is situated in the side of a hill, quate funds shall be secured.

In Burmah, as in other heathen countries, females are held in very low estimation. They very rarely receive any education; and so strong is the prejudice against the length from 150 to 200 reet. This cave was New-York, according to details improvement of their mental qualities, that entirely closed externally with rubbish, and newspapers, its ravages appear to a Burman teacher will very reluctantly consent to instruct even foreign females. They are not allowed to enter the courts of jus- employed in quarrying the rock. The bottice; and when their testimony in any case ation.-Between 15 and 20 per- is admitted, it is taken on the porch. Many of colour left Petersburg, Virginia, on of them, when reduced to orphanage, are sold, to discharge the debts contracted by sold, to discharge the debts contracted by their parents; and, in some instances, are shed at Cape Montserado. These emi- consigned to perpetual slavery, from the have long lived in Petersburg. Many inability or unwillingness of their friends to were raised there, and were among ransom them, though the sum for which they are held, may not exceed ten or twenty dollars. Whilst Mrs. Judson was in Engbity and future importance of the land, she mentioned this circumstance to some of her friends. In the spirit of true Christian philanthrophy, they entered warmly into her feelings for the little sufferers, and promptly contributed funds for their rescue from temporal, and, we trust also from spiritual, bondage. One gentleman, whose name is associated with almost every benevolent undertaking in his native land,we mean Joseph Butterworth, Member something of every thing, to suit, and of Parliament,—has given one hundred palltimes and seasons; and, though pounds for this purpose. Not less, we bereceived for any one may be trifling, lieve, than one thousand dollars, has already been contributed in England.

But the degraded situation which Burman hay for his children's schooling, &c. females hold in society, deplorable as it is, embroken the proceeds from his and calculated to excite our pity, bears no comparison with their spiritual condition. They are, emphatically, and in the most extended sense, "without HOPE, and without God, in the world." The delusive doctrines in which they have been nurtured, teach the transmigration of the soul into different animate and inanimate objects, according to the degree of the good or evil which they have practised during life, and inculcate annihilation as the chief good.

To elevate the female character, and to shed over the mind the light of literary and religious instruction, is the earnest and generous wish of Mrs. Judson, and the other missionaries in Burmah. The establishment of schools presents the most ready, if not the only, method of effecting the object. It is intended to redeem as many of the children 1043 theologians of the reformed whom we have mentioned, as the funds raised for this purpose will permit; as well as to extend the benefits of the schools to other children, whose parents may be willing to Palladium, has just received a long entrust them to the care of the missionaries. Twelve dollars per annum will probably be sufficient for the maintenance of a pupil. In the plan of these schools, the useful

Bank of Virginia, and Farmers' Bank | will be embraced, in addition to instruction mas, and the hyana are associated, is ledged. Two of these boxes were sent by Virginia, have each agreed to loan the in reading the Scriptures, which may make them wise unto salvation, and render them extensively instrumental in imparting religious knowledge to others. The capacities of the children promise success to the enterprise, and we hope, that a measure so benevolent in its immediate aims, and so important in ports at 1,000,000% and that of exports to its probable results, will not be suffered to

> INDIAN TRANSLATION OF THE SCRIPTURES It is mentioned, in the last Report of the American Bible Society, that Dr. Pinkerton nois language, with a dictionary and grammar; made by one of the missionaries of the Propaganda. As no nation is known to exist at present, which speaks this language, no immediate advantage seems likely to result from the discovery.

> > JEWS.

Mr. Frey has met with encouraging success in his tour. He collected in Baltimore, \$521; in this city, \$175; in Alexandria, \$111; in Richmond, \$114; and in other places, we presume, he met with equal liberality. Mr. Frey was in Charleston, on the 22d ultimo, where he had preached in several churches, and made collections. Two auxiliary societies have been formed in that city. The object of the Society appears to become daily more important. An application has been made to the London Jews Society, by individu als in Germany, for aid in forming a settlement of Jews, in some part of Germany, on a similar plan, and for the same objects, as that projected by the American Society. This measure is stated to be indispensably necessary to the successful propagation of the gospel among the Jews in Europe. Multitudes of them are said to be secretly convinced that Jesus is the Christ; yet are deterred from a public profession of their faith, by the persecution and utter loss of the means of subsistence, consequent on their secession from the religion of their

- ANTEDILUVIAN ANIMALS.

The last number of the Quarterly Review contains a highly interesting notice of an account, given by Professor Buckland, of Oxford, "of an assemblage of fossil teeth and bones of elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, bear, tiger, and hyana, and sixteen other animals, discovered in a cave at Kirkof a general deluge, furnished by scripture Similar associations have been established and by the concurring testimony of univer-

from the bed of a river. The entrance is less than five feet square, and within it, expands and contracts regularly from seven to two feet in breadth and height, and is overgrown with grass and busines, till 1821, when it was discovered by some workmen, tom of the cave is covered with a layer of mid about a loot deep, with a crust of stalactite. Immediately below the mud were found lying immense quantities of bones, some whole, others broken into small anguiar fragments and chips, and others again cemented by the stalactite, so as to form an osseus breccia. The bones owe their preservation from decomposition to the effect of this mud. From Mr. Buckland's examination of a vast multitude of these bones, he found them referrible to the following twenty-two species of animals:

Carnivora, 7. The nyana, tyger, bear, wolf, fox, weasel, and an unknown animal of the size of a wolf.

Pachydermata, 4. The elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and horse. Ruminantia, 4. The ox, and three spe-

Rodentia, 3. The rabbit, the water rat

and the mouse. Birds, 4. The raven, pigeon, lark, and mall species of duck.

On removing the mud, the bottom of the cave was found to be strewed over like a dog-kennel, from one end to the other, with the broken and splintered fragments of oones of all these animals. Many of these pones exhibited traces, which proved them to have been gnawed by the hyana. We have not room to follow the train of reasoning, by which the Professor arrives at the conclusion, apparently incontrovertible, that ne cave was for many ages, a den of hyahas; that these animals, which are known to teed on bones, dragged into the cave the podies or remains of other animals, whose oones are now found mixed with their own; and that the cave was closed by the deluge, since which it remained unexplored till 1821. The conclusion is strengthened by the fact, that similar bones are dispersed through the diluvian gravel, over a great part of the northern hemisphere.

It is not the least remarkable fact in this account, that four of the genera of animals whose bones were found in the cave, and which are widely diffused over the tempe ate and even the polar regions of the northru hemisphere, exist at present in tropical egions only, and mostly to the southward ne elephant, the rhinoceros, the hippopota-

in a climate, in which they could not at prein Siberia, enclosed in ice: The remains of a crocodile, 40 feet long, have been found in England. This too is a native of warm climates. The trunks of palm trees, which grow in equinoctial regions, have been found n England. All these circumstances indicate, that a very great change of climate has taken place, and the only method which seems to be sufficient to produce it, is a change in the position of the poles of the earth, or of the inclination of its axis to the plane of its orbit; either of which causes would also produce the tremendous catastrophe which convulsed and broke the surface of the earth, and converted the ancient bed of the sea into mountains, hills and plains, as is testified by the shells, and other marine productions found in them.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that no human bones have ever been found among the vast quantities of fossil remains which have been discovered. The only rational account of this circumstance is, that men did not reside in the countries in which these have been found. If any antediluvian remains of our species should ever be discovered, they will doubtless be found, Syria, Armenia, o: Arabia.

The closing remark of the Quarterly Reviewers is valuable. "The ancient traditions of all nations nearly agree in the period of this overwhelming catastrophe, and whether Egyptians, Babylonians, Indians or Chinese, they all coincide as to the the Mosaic account; and it is satisfactory joining St. John's Church. to find, that those very circumstances which the ignorant and flippant sciolists of the last age employed against the authenticity of the sacred writings, are those which geolo- in the principles of Christianity, a portion gy has brought forward as the most splendid and incontestible proofs of their vera-

It is, indeed, pleasing to observe science acting as the auxiliary of religion. While her investigations widen the range of the mind, and promote the purposes and enjoyments of life, it is a worthy service to contribute all in her power to strengthen and exalt our dearest hopes. She does this, in an incidental manner, by opening wider views of the grandeur and beauty of the universe, and consequently displaying more conspicuously the attributes of its Creutor. But it is sometimes in her power, to contribute more directly to the confirmation of ed in other parts of our country, until ade- at an elevation of more than a hundred feet the truth of his word, and to the vindicaed important testimony to the fact of a general deluge. This testimony has been advantageously employed by Gisoorne and others, in establishing the evidences of Christianity, drawn from natural theology. In a scientific article, on our first page, a less conspicuous yet not unimportant service is rendered. It is there satisfactorily proved, that the influences of the moon, which have disturbed the apprehensions of multitlides, are so slight, that they can have no important effect, either beneficial or malignant. Our correspondent, Zethar, is right in supposing that this exploded notion is the outspring of heathen mythology; and it may be added, that it is almost the only relic of the absurdities of astrology which at present finds any countenance among enlightened

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

The Rev. John H. Rice, D. D. who was recently elected President of Princeton College, has declined the appointment.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

We have made several extracts from the Sixth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society. The extracts will be found interesting and instructive, and we regret that we cannot afford space for the remaining part of the report, which is equally satisfactory. We rejoice to observe, so much determined energy, united with so much discretion, in the measures of a society, which appears to us to give place, in the importance and extent of its aims, to few of the associations of modern times. The colony may be considered to be established; and it occupies a highly advantageous situation, with reference as well to its immediate objects, as to its ultimate capacities of aid to the suppression of the Slave trade, and to the introduction of the gospel into Africa. The public mind appears to be acquiring a favourable impression, and will, we doubt not, soon he brought to co-operate zealously with the Society.

A letter from Waterville, Maine, dated March 22d, states-"The snow is on a level here two feet deep; and in many places the drifts are four and six feet. This morning, all hands were compelled to turn out, and break the roads, that people might travel."

CHEROKEE MISSION.

In a letter lately received from the Rev Thomas Roberts, dated Valley Towns, Pehruary 21, 1828, the receipt of 13 boxes. the equator. The only country in which containing clothing, books, &c. for the asse of the Indians, has been gratefully acknow-

Southern Africa, where they live and die the Baptist Female Society of Baltimore's together, as it appears they once did in "These honourable ladies," he says, "were Yorkshire, and in other parts of England, the first to extend the hand of charity to where their bones have been found. Anatural the wretched children of these vallies; but inquiry arises, how did these animals subsist now they have the happiness to learn that their liberality, the cries of the destitute, sent live? The inquiry becomes more im-portant, when we add to these facts, that excited many in different parts of the Union the skeleton of an elephant has been found to join them in this work of Christian benevolence."

Some of the Indians seem to be in carnest about the great interests of their souls; the children are attentive, and seriousness among them is becoming more general every day. Mr. Roberts' letter will appear in the number of the Laminary for April.

DEDICATION.

Ou the 13th ill. a new and elegant church, recently erected by the Congregational Society in Newport, N. H. was dedicated to the service of God. Sermon by the Rev. B. Tyler, President of Dartmouth College, from John iv. 23, 24.

Few places in our country have been more favoured by Heaven than this small town. Revivals of religion have been frequent and powerful. The number of inhabitants is about 1700. It contains three regularl organized churches. The Congregational church numbers about 300 members-the Free-Will Baptist, nearly 100,and the Baptist, 255. The latter in 1821 erected a new house for worship, which was dedicated in October of the same year. The church is in a flourishing state. It now where hitherto no search has been made, in has four young men preparing for the sacred ministry—one in Dartmouth College, two in Waterville College, and one in the Columbian College.

JUDSON SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Washington Female Judson Society will be held on Wednestime, within a very few centuries of the era, day afternoon next, at 4 o'clock, in the which chronologists have fixed for that of school room occupied by Mr. Haskell, ad-

The ladies of Washington City, and Georgetown, who have not yet joined the above Society, whose object is to instruct of the female children in the idolatious empire of Burmah, are earnestly requested to attend. The small sum of twenty-five cents per annum, will entitle a person to membership.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Washington Auxiliary Society for meliorating the condition of the Jews, will take place at the Baptist meeting house, on Monday next, (7th instant) at half past 4 o'clock, r. M.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

" Eumenes" and " H." shall have a place. We have inserted again the short communication of "A," for the purpose of correcting an errour or two, which escaped seasonable notice in our last.

On Thursday morning, after a short illness of 24 hours, Mr. GEORGE COOPER, for many years a Messenger of the House of Representatives. On Tuesday last, Mrs. RACHEL CARTER, in the 40th year of her age, wife of Mr. Daniel Carter of this city.

On the 28th ult. Miss MARGARET BEALL, aged 23 years, a member of the Ladies' Academy.

Georgetown, D. C.

On the 30th of March, Mr. WILLIAM M'F . B. LAND, Watchman in the War Office, in the 31st year of his age. He was a good and faithful soldier in the United States' service during the late war At the memorable battle of Chippewa he received nine severe wounds; one of which was expected to prove imme diately fatal-another occasioned the amputation of his left arm; and to this his death is atmen. "The Lord reigneth, let the earth tributable, having occasioned a pulmonary affection, of which he has lingered for the last three or four months. He was, it is hoped, the subject of regenerating grace.

District of Columbia, to wit.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the SEAL. eleventh day of March, in the year of our ty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America, the forty-seventh, Einathe Judson, of the said District, bath deposited in the office of the Clerk of the District Court for the District of Columbia the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as Proprie tor, in the words following, to wit: " A Particular Relation of the American Baptist Mission

to the Burman Empire, in a series of Letters, and dressed to Joseph Butterworth, Esq. M. P. London By Ann H. Judson.

conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, " An act for the encouragement of learning, securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the rein mentioned;" and also to the Act, entitled, " An Act oplementary to an Act entitied, 'An Act for the encour ment of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies ring the times therein mentioned,' and extending the nefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and tehing historical land other prints."

In testimony whereof, I have berennto set my hand, and affixed the public seal of my Office, the day and year a

> EDM. I. LEE, Clerk of the District Court for the District of Columbia.

Columbian College.

THE Trustees of the Columbian College in the District of Columbia, are hereby notified, that a special meeting of the Board will be held at the office of the Secretary, on F. street, on Friday the 25th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. By order of the President,

April 4th, 1823.

Baptist General Convention.

THE General Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States for Foreign issions, and other Important Objects relating to the Redeemer's Kingdom, will commence ts third triennial session, in the meeting house of fac First Baptist Charcin in Washington Co on Wednesday, the Soth of April next.
March 8-tf:

Bottry.

THE BIBLE.

youth!

Thou art the race, which all that run shall win Thou the sole shield against the shafts of sin. Thou giv'st the weary rest, the poor man wealth;

Strength to the weak, and to the lazar health. Lead me, my King, my Saviour, and my God Through all those paths thy sainted servants trod;

Teach me thy twofold nature to explore; Copy the human, the divine adore; To mark through life the profit and the loss, And trace thee from the manger to the cross Give me to know the medium of the wise, When to embrace the world, and when des-

pise; To want with patience, to abound with fear, And walk between presumption and despair; Then shall thy blood wash out the stain of guilt,

And not in vain, for even me, be spilt.

FROM THE CONNECT CUT MIRROR. ON THE LOSS OF A PIOUS FRIEND. Imitated from the 57th chapter of Isaiah Who shall weep when the righteous die? Who shall mourn when the good depart? When the soul of the godly away shall fly, Who shall lay the loss to heart?

He has gone into peace, and has laid him down To sleep till the dawn of a brighter day; And he shall wake on that holy morn, When sorrow and sighing shall flee away.

But ye who worship in sin and shame Your idol gods, whate'er they be, Who scoff in your pride, at your Maker's name By the pebbly stream, and the shading tree. Hope in your mountains, and hope in your

streams-Bow lowly to them, and loudly pray; Trust in your strength, and believe in your

dreams. But the wind shall carry them all away.

There's one who drank at a purer fountain, One who was wash'd in a purer flood-He shall inherit a holier mountain, He shall worship a holier God.

But the sinner shall utterly fail and die, Whelm'd in the waves of a troubled sea; And God, from his throne of light on high, Shall say there is no peace for thee.

Miscellany.

PROM THE NEW HAVEN PILGRIM. ON THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN NATURA AND REVEALED RELIGION.

Many, who reject the Divine authority of the Bible, claim that they are believers in natural religion. While much has been ble of being proved by the works of creasid in praise of human reason, and much tion, while some other truths cannot be sawritten in illustration of the truths of natural religion, we do not recollect to have seen any very satisfactory view of the distinction between natural and revealed religion. We are not informed where the one ends and the other begins; nor what number of truths fall within the limits of natural religion: nor are we told of the repugnance which the truths of natural religion exhibit to those of revealed: in a word, we are in darkness in regard to any distinction between natura and revealed religion, which renders the truths of the one any more improbable than the truths of the other.

It is worthy of remark, that the opposers of-revelation are not agreed in respect to the truths, contained in natural religion: nor are they agreed in their use of the phrase. It has generally been used in a general and vague sense, without being defined in regard to its limits. We are at a loss what meaning to affix to it, when used in opposition to the Bible; for the obvious reason, that we find in the Bible all the truths which are embraced in natural religion. There is no one truth of natural religion. which is not found in the Bible. And because the Bible contains more truths than are found in natural religion, it affords no God. The Bible is the book of books—it is argument against the Divine authority of the Bible, but merely shows, that the Bible high estimation by man. embraces more of the system of truth than the book of nature.

In its literal sense, the phrase, natural religion, is that which belongs to mankind, in a state of nature, without any aid from revelation. It includes all the truths, which mankind, in their fallen state, perceive and believe: but in this sense of the phrase we have no means of determining the truths of natural religion: for it is beyond doubt, that the knowledge which mankind actually have of God and his works, in their fallen state, was obtained originally from revela-The experiment which has been made by Gentile nations for more than six thousand years, proves that sinful men are not agreed in any one article of natural re- I must go back to the very first introducligion. The deplorable decline of these nations from the knowledge and worship of Mr. Kiernander, a Danish missionary, who the true God, and likewise the great disinclination which men in Christian nations feel to imbibing the knowledge of God, render it highly probable, that, had man-kind immediately after the fall, been left to their own inclinations and the instructions of their own reason, without the aid of revelation, they would have lost all knowledge of the true God. This conclusion is likewise authorized, from the continued revelations, which God was pleased to make, to preserve in the world a knowledge of his haracter, and reverence for his authority He selected one from the nations of the earth to be the depository of these revela-tions; some knowledge of which was doubtless obtained among the nations of the earth from this nation, which served to preserve some traces of their knowledge derived originally from God, and gradually lost from generation to generation, through forgetful-ness of him, and disaffection to his character. Thus we are brought to the conclusion, that sinful men are indebted to revelation for all the knowledge of the true God, to be found in the world. At the same time, it is doubtless true, that the works of creation afford sufficient evidence of the exist-ence and perfections of God, to leave all

creation, of his existence, and are able to mankind, would not easily be forgotten; since few Gentile nations have been found without some indistinct impressions of the have continued blind to all the evidence furnished in the works of creation, and have truth. It is doubtful, whether reason, in God, which renders mankind unwilling to mencement and superintendence of almost total ignorance, in disregard of all the evi- struction since you left us;) the intelligible dence furnished in his works, had God left translation of the scriptures into many lanhem without any revelation.

It ought never to be forgotten, that those who have written against revealed religion, have lived under the light of the gospei. and have gained that knowledge of which of newspapers, in the language of the nathey boast as the attainment of their own reason, from revelation. Deistical and infidel authors are found in Christian countries tablishment of printing presses among the they are educated under the light of the natives themselves ;-all this, with the exgospel; and from their earliest years, in one way and another, they have been favoured with religious instruction; of course they do not give us specimens of the effects fident hope, that, a few years hence, the of reason, unaided by revelation; their mighty effects of these labours will appear. writings are productions of the human intel- Indeed, I know not any interesting attempt ect, indebted for its knowledge of God, to hitherto made, either for the intellectual the revelation he has given, yet employed moral, or religious improvement of the na under the influence of the deprayed heart in opposition to that very relation. We are aware, that there is a sense in

which the phrase natural religion is sometimes used, which, in our opinion, is the proper use, and which is not in opposition to revelation. In this sense, it includes those truths of the Bible, which are capable of being proved from the works of creation. This is the fact in relation to some truths of the Bible, and not in relation to others. Some truths, when once revealed, or when once the attention of the mind is turned to them, are found to rest on evidence, furnished us in the works of creation: of this kind for example are the existence of God and the perfections of his nature, both natural and moral: while on the other hand the node of his existence, and the wonders of nis love in redemption, are subjects peculiar o revelation, in relation to which the works of creation furnish us with no evidence. In this sense of the phrase natural religion, its truths are all found in revelation, and the only distinction between them and the other truths of the Bible is this; they are capadisfactorily proved in this manner. Of course there is no opposition, or contradiction between the two classes of truths; they are both contained in the Bible; and they are both supported by adequate evidence. The difference is not such, as to furnish any argument against the truth of revelation. No weapons can be taken from natural religion to oppose revealed religion. As formidable objections lie against the truths, which belong to natural religion, as against those, which are peculiar to revelation. We are confident that the same array of argument can be urged against those truths, which the opposers of revelation admit, as against those, which they deny And we would impress on the minds of the readers of our pages, the importance of examining this subject with attention. The Bible is to us every thing, if it is any thing. They, who reject the Bible, have no guide to immortal life; -they are in darkness however they may boast of the powers of their own reason; for, without revelation, reason in fallen man is an unsafe guide. The religion of the Bible contains all the truths of natural religion, in consistency with other truths peculiar to a revelation from above all price; nor can it be held in too

UTILITY OF MISSIONS IN BENGAL.

We observe, in the last number of the Missionary Herald, the following extracts from a letter of a Missionary in Bengal, utility of missions.

"You especially request particulars un-der the head of good effects of missionary exertions in Bengal. To gratify your wishes, tion of public worship into the country by built the church in which Mr. Thomason now preaches, (called from this circumstance, the Mission church,) and laid the foundation of the present free school, containing 400 children, who are boarded, as well as educated. To the increase of missionaries is to be attributed the gradual increase of true piety since that period, which has led to the erection of the Bow Bazar, Union, and Circular Road Chapels; each of which, Mr. Corrie observed at a late anniversary, has a regular congregation of more people than were accustomed to attend pub-lic worship in the whole settlement, at the time of his arrival in the country. English tracts have been printed, and large supplies procured from Europe for the promotion of piety among our own countrymen and their descendants, by missionaries; and to them may be attributed the establishment of machurches among the soldiers; and to them, also, may be ascribed the formation, during the last month, of a Betnel Society for the good of the sailors. Schools, for the religious education of respectable Europeans and others, have been established by missionaries and their wives; by whom, also, the "Benevolent Institution," which affords gratuitous education to the peorer

men without excuse, in denying his exist- classes, was commenced, and has been su- Theodore Sedgwick, Esq. from whose re- ship open, and thousence and refusing to worship him. "For perintended. By means of these and other marks the following is extracted: the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his greatly elevated, while general knowledge eternal power and Godhead; so that they has been much more widely diffused among Hail! sacred volume of eternal truth! are without excuse." We, who are furnished with the idea, that there is a God, All this I know to be the effect of missionafind evidence, every where in the works of ry exertions on European society: and I speak with more freedom, since I confine collect evidence in such a manner and to such a degree, as to exclude from our minds all doubts concerning this great truth. It is a truth, which, when once made known to among Europeans, in order to exalt myself. "As it respects the natives of Bengal, what shall I say? Of real conversions I think there have been comparatively few; repeated cheering] and I am glad of it. It existence of an overruling power. But, it but in the work of preparation, of which, in was with one of these that I visited this s questionable, whether, in their fallen so numerous a population, much, according state, mankind would ever have turned their to the common course of Divine Providence, attention to this subject, on account of the must precede the extensive prevalence of alienation of their hearts from God; it is true piety—of this preparatory work much very questionable, whether they would not has, I think, been accomplished; and almost all by missionaries. The introduction of the printed character into general use, lived and died in ignorance of this great by which unbounded stores of knowledge are communicated to the population gene fallen man, unassisted by revelation, would rally, instead of being confined to the Brahever have raised its eye to heaven, and en- mins ;-the preparation of almost all the abled man to rejoice in the knowledge of entertaining and instructive works publish-God!—The same disaffection of heart to ed by the School Book Society;—the com-'retain God in their knowledge," after he all the schools yet established for natives, had revealed to them his character, would whether males or females,-(for not less probably have influenced them to remain in than 200 girls have been brought under inguages;-the preparation, printing, and extensive circulation of religious tracts, in the Bengalee, Hindostan, Persian, Sanscrit, and Hinduwee languages ;-the commencement he met with in the neighbourhood of Artives, of which five are now printed in Cal cutta and its neighbourhood; -and the esception of what has been done by a few honoured individuals, must be attributed to missionaries. And we wait under the contives, the commencement or prosecution of which is not to be attributed, and will not the other foot of the bedstead two pigs were be attributed by any man in this country, acquainted with facts, principally to the exertions of missionaries

FROM THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

Messrs, Editors,-I have thought proper to communicate to you the remarkable and interesting conversion of a young man, now most ardent in the cause of his Redeemer, although but a little time since he was an opposer to the faith of Christianity. I shall

endeavour to relate it in his own words. "At an early age my attention was frequently awakened to attend to the concerns of my soul. No means for my conversion were neglected by my pious and devoted parents. But all efforts proved fruitless and ineffectual. And thinking religion scarcely attainable, I came to a resolution to use all the efforts in my power to disbelieve its truths. Presented with an opportunity of teaching a school in the town of O., the with all the arguments these obtain. With eagerness I received the poison, determining to become a convert. But how sadly was I disappointed after I had candidly searched for arguments, to find that not one of weight was grounded on the scriptures. I immediately visited Mr. preacher of this sect, and told him in confidence that I was afraid that our doctrine would never do to die by. "O," he ex-claimed, "cheer up: I and all others have the same fears, but we endeavour to banish them; and so must you if you would be hap-I think I should have taken his advice, had I not so often been compelled to go to the scriptures for arguments, and finding nothing there calculated to give peace but to the real Christian, I abandoned my sys-tem with disappointment, and fled to infideli-ty. Now it was that I began to store up arguments against all religion. And now I seriously determined to form infidelity into an organized system, and spend my life in open hostility to what I called Christian superstition. I hated and feared the zealous Christian, but the cold and fashionable I despised for his inconsistency. By the assistance of the writings of Gibbon, Voltaire, Bolingbroke and Paine, I succeeded for a while to accumulate arguments in favour of infidelity. But when I came to take up the scriptures, the prophecies, which have been and now are accomplishing, the miracles and the prophecies of Christ, the wonderful circumstances attending his death, which were amply attested by profane historians, I found myself defeated. About this time the histories of the death of Voltaire, Altimont, and dated July 12th, 1822. The view here Paine, fell into my hands. Voltaire, although presented of the actual and prospective the most wealthy man in France, told his results of missionary toils, is a sufficient physician, "if you will save my life I will answer to the inquiry for proof of the present you with half my property; otherwise I must go to hell, for this is my portion." Altimont, who so early in life became a champion in infidelity, died with a hell in his bosom. Paine who could ridicule re-ligion, and blaspheme the Saviour of the world while in health, when he lay upon his death bed, would exclaim in the greatest torture of soul, "Lord Jesus, have mercy on me!" O! exclaimed I with the poet, "Men may live fools, but fools they cannot die." Conscience will at length awake, and take revenge on their deluded souls. Death will make them wise, when, alas! it is too late. The horror and distress of my soul was inexpressible. In this distress I con-tinued for some weeks, until at last, under a deep sense of my wretched, undone situation, I think I felt willing to throw down the

weapons of my rebellion, to come, a lost, perishing criminal, and surrender myself to my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." This young man is now preparing for the ministry, and we trust as much engaged in forming societies and laying plans for the universal spread of the gospel, as he previously was in his mighty preparations for viously was in his mighty preparations for its overthrow.

Peregrinus.

Andover, Mass.

EDUCATION, AN ANTIDOTE TO PAUPERISM

At a late annual meeting of the society for the prevention of pauperism, in New-York, a report was made on the objects of the institution, and several addresses made by the members. Among the speakers was

"The most effectual remedy, next to the ing, and she listened to destruction of the system of gratuitous support, was the instruction, especially the rementioned. Instead igious instruction of the poor, He had that she returned home morning been to visit one of our free schools. a countenance, which He went in company with one of the Quakers-he gave them their old denomination. and he used it with feelings far from disrespectful. There were some who had a prejudice against them—he had no prejudices on the subject, but such as were in their favour: they, Sir, do not live out of the souphouse-there are no litigations among themthey do not little for us lawyers, Sir [load and sufficient for me also school; and I beheld it with pride and delight. The room was clean as a parlour, and there sat a company of poor little boys with bright eyes and shining faces; who but for this heavenly provision, might have been in the kennel. Among these, or such as these, I behold, Sir, our future legislators; they will remember with gratitude enabled to read, write, pl the benefits they have received, and transmit the same to others."

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.

A book, entitled Travels in Ireland in the ear 1822, exhibiting sketches of the moral, physical, and political state of the country is at present in the press, by Thomas Reid, Esq. a member of the Royal College of Surgeons.—The picture, which he gives from believe watches, &c. were repair observation, of the state of Ireland, in the Huntley, a blind man. On able. As an instance we may mention from memory a description of a cabin which magh, the residence of the Primate of all to that business, which and do Ireland, and capital of the Metropolitan has plenty of small and do see, certainly not the worst part of the Island. On coming up to the miserable hut, he heard an extraordinary noise in the interior of it, and alighting from his horse, proceeded to the door to ascertain the cause. After pulling a large bush out of the door-way, which had been placed there as a barrier against ingress or egress, the first objects which presented themselves to him were two naked children tied to the foot of an old and wretched bedstead, to prevent them from approaching near the fire.-To similarly fastened, and as hunger and resstraint were operating on both parties, they gave vent to their discontent so loudly and discordantly as to excite the attention of the passing stranger. Upon inquiry it appeared that the man and woman who owned the cabin had gone to the bog in the morning to provide their winter's fuel, and had left their unfortunate offspring, together with every thing else they possessed, to the care of Providence during their absence, probably for the rest of the day.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON

Was indisputably one of the greatest philosophers the world ever produced, and as his epitaph states, may be regarded as the ornament of the human race. Yet he made no arrogant claims of deference, no high pretensions to superiority. All his ions were under the strictest control, and he even seemed the only person in cominhabitants of which are mostly universalists pany, who was a stranger to his own wonor restorationists, I was presented with
Winchester's and Ballou's writings, and
intellectual qualities of this pre-eminent
with all the arguments these panels most to admire, the depth of his penetration, the wide and almost boundless range of his inventions, or the unwearied diligence of his application. To the last of these qualities he considered himself to have been chiefly indebted for his scientific discoveries; for one of his biographers states, that to take the charge of an Academy when on a certain occasion he was compliployed as a Tutor in some respect mented by one of his friends on his extraordinary genius, he replied, "that if he had of an Academy in New-Englandene any thing worthy of notice, it was rather to be attributed to patience of thought and success as an instructor of your than to any native superiority of mind; to John S. Meehan, at the Columbia than to any native superiority of mind; for (added he) I accustom myself in my researches to keep the subject constantly before me, and wait till the first dawnings open slowly by little and little into a full and clear light." He told Dr. Pearce, "that he had spent thirty years at intervals in reading over all the authors, or parts of authors, which could furnish him with materials for his Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms, and that he had re-written the work sixteen times with his own hands." "But that (says an excellent writer) which re-flects the highest honour on this great and good man, is, that amidst all his superior talents and attainments he retained and manifested the modesty, the self-diffidence, and the humility, of a little child." He embraced and loved the religion of our Lord

FROM THE NEW YORK CHRISTIAN HERALD.

MY GRACE IS SUFFICIENT FOR THEE.

The late Rev. T. W____, as appears from ome memoirs of his life, was one evening preaching in Bristol from these words-Mi grace is sufficient for thee; when he took occasion to relate the circumstance of a pious young woman's labouring under a strong temptation to put an end to her life, by drowning herself, from which she was delivered in a manner strikingly providential. She had gone to the river in order to comply with the enemy's suggestion; -but as she was adjusting her clothes to prevent her from floating, she felt something in her pocket, which proved to be her Bible. She hought she would take it out and look in it for the last time. She did so, and the above mentioned text caught her eye. Through the divine blessing attending them, the words struck her with peculiar force, when the snare was instantly broken, the temptation vanished, and she returned home, blessing and praising Him who had given her the

It is stated, that the relation of this circumstance, was blest to the conversion of a man and his wife who were present, who had lived in an almost continual state of enmity, and whose habitation exhibited a terrifying scene of discord and confusion. In one of those unhappy intervals of sullen silence, which both parties were accustomed to maintain after their quarrels, the wife came to the dreadful determination of drowning herself. She accordingly left her house for that purpose, and approached the river; but owing to its being too light, she apprehended that she should be detected before she could accomplish her design.

pass away the time. cated that a spirit of ger possession of her breast appearance, her hu she had been. On her mediately said, "and did She replied, "no." was; and, blessed be God

FROM AN LNOUGH FAR BLINDNESS. It has been recorded, that

prived of that most in

and by possessing other far

cye-sight, have, by dist of pe

er degree of perfection the knowledge of the mechan which would have done artist. Instances of this kind si but when they do, they show lence of cur Creator, who, who us of one faculty, increases the capability of the others. W led to these remarks, by see stable a sign over a door, state we were informed that this blind, or at least that he has tion of ever seeing. He was father, who was a watch and che has plenty of employment; bei workman at his trade. He reclocks and watches, and seide any difficulty in adjusting the me cated. Cases have often occur others have failed in comple watches and clocks, the defer have afterwards been die

Martin Chastelain, a native of in Flanders, was blind from his yet was a most excellent mer made organs and violins, and conand play on them. On being ass what object he wished most to a plied "Colours, because I have others by the finger." "She rather to see the sky." "No." blind man, "I would rather tour

A friend called on Michael An was finishing a statue. Some for wards he called again; the an still at his work. His friend, to figure, exclaimed "You have h since I saw you last. "By no my plied the sculptor; "I have rely part, and polished that; I have this feature, and brought out this I have given more expression and more energy to this limb" well," said his friend, "but all t trifles." "It may be so," repiel but recollect that trifles make p and that perfection is no trifle."

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